Bedford Gazette.

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THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
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☞No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts, that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of are rearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, f they take them from the post office, whether they ubscribe for them, or not.

RATES OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square of ten lines for three insertions or less, but for every subsequent insertion, 25 cents per square will be charged in addition.—Table and figure work double price. Auditor's notices ten lines and under, $1.00; upwards of ten lines and under fifteen $1.50. Liberal reductions made to persons advertising by the year.

"NO PARTY."

"William O'Brien has been removed from the position of marker in the Custom House at New York, and Robert Vosburg, a negro, appointed in his place."

We clip the above from the *Pine and Palm*, an abolition paper, published in Boston and New York simultaneously. It is put forth, in that sheet with a gusto, as showing the advance of "liberal principles" in the government, when white men can be turned out of public employment to make room for negroes. Inasmuch as the announcement comes from the other side, we suppose we may take it for truth—it is not "a secession lie," as our opposition friends are fond of dubbing everything that don't suit them,

We think it would be well for white men and especially for laboring men, to notice this appointment. With the cry of better times—of free farms for the farmless—of free homes for the homeless—of free speech, free laboring men, hundreds of thousands of votes were stolen by the Lincoln paaty last fall; and what do those men find now? They find the wages of labor reduced one-fourth or one-third in many instances, and four days a week at that. They find collieries, iron works, and other great industrial and commercial enterprise, stopped, or on the point of stopping. They find, instead of plenty of work at wages that would make their families comfortable, their families crying for bread—and all this they find as the feast of better times which was spread out for them to partake of last fall. Free farms for the farmless they now find to mean a spot of ground about six feet by two; which they are at liberty to occupy from this to the day of Judgment, in the shape of a soldier's grave; and for homes for the homeless, they have found that in all future prospects the homes for their starving families will henceforth be the street or the poor house, and, their dependence the charities of the world. Instead of free speech, they find they have the freedom to talk as certain men may dictate, and that if they complain or reiterate the cry of their starving children for bread, they are called "secessionists" and the community warned against giving them employment; or if they happen to be in the army and complain because the government is robbing them by their State to make them comfortable while fighting the battles of their country, like poor Balso at Harrisburg, the authorities arrest them for treason and throw them into a dungeon disgraced and dishonored. They find that instead of comfortable clothes, they are furnished with garments of "shoddy," that wear out and leave them naked in a week; and instead of shoes to keep their feet from the burning sand during their long and weary marches, they are furnished with sandals soled with white pine shavings. Instead of protection to home industry as they were promised, they find an army of ignorant and barbarous slaves let loose upon them to compete with their labor and disgrace their employment, and then every little while are regaled with news, like the above, that white men are turned out of the government employment to make room for a strapping son of Ethiopia. And then white men find also that if, they meet to consult together to devise a redress of grievances, or how they shall protect themselves against these things, the very newspapers that were so loud in promises but a few months ago, ridicule their efforts and take part with lazy and barbarous negroes who are now fleeing from the southern States, and foisting themselves upon the sympathies of the community for support. This is the way things are now going on every day about us, and in all earnestness, how long shall it be submitted to? Under the cry of "no party," democrats in the field—brave and experienced soldiers, are almost every day being superseded by the appointment of old broken down political hacks, who never saw service and never were in the ranks in their lives. With the cry of "no party," now, but anything for the country, the national administration is engaged daily in turning out democrats from civil positions although two-thirds of those in the field now upholding the national honor and the integrity of the Union are democrats, and putting the most bitter and radical Republican partizans in their places, and even, in some instances supplanting them with negroes. Under the cry of "no party," they organize Congress by the election of a mere chattering abolition free trader for Speaker of the House, knowing that they could give no greater insult to the conservative sense of the country—especially of the border States—that sentiment upon which we must rely to save the Union in this extremity if it can be saved at all! How can it be expected but that their professions should be regarded as a cheat and a humbug, and that they regard a negro as a little better than a white man, especially if the white man be an Irishman!—*Luzerne Union.*

From the West Chester Jeffersonian.

PREDICTION IN THE COURSE OF FULFILMENT.

In the campaign of 1856, the Democratic Executive Committee of this State issued an Address, from which the following is an extract:

"We know very well how easy it is to sneer at any suggestion of danger to the Union. But we know also that the federal relations of this Government are so delicately constructed that they may be ruptured at any time by a serious error of the people in choosing a Chief Magistrate. The *States of the Union are not held together by physical force*, like the dependencies of a Kingdom, *nor even by a political power*, like different parts of the same State. They are independent sovereignties, united by the gentler law of mutual attraction. This law, operating on their own free will, made the Union; and when it ceases to operate, the Union will be unmade. Let a President of the United States be elected exclusively by the votes of one section, and on a principle of avowed hostility to the men, the measures, the domestic relations, the feelings, and the interests, real or supposed, of the other section, and what must be the consequence? We do not say it would certainly or necessarily dissolve the Union.—Perhaps the good genius of the Republic, which has brought us through so many perils, might save us again. But that man must be intellectually blind who does not see that it would put us in fearful danger. For this reason, the election of a sectional candidate must be regarded as in itself a great public misfortune. The party that avows opposition and hatred towards a certain class of the States, as its motive and rule of action, is entitled to no aid or comfort from any man who loves his country or desires to be faithful to its government. The greatest, the wisest, and the best men this country ever produced have warned us that the Union could not last under the control of a geographical party. Need we refer you to Washington's Farewell Address? Need we remind you of the admonitions which Jefferson and Jackson have given? If the solemn voices which come from the tomb at Mt. Vernon, from the sepulchre at Monticello, and from the grave at the Hermitage, have ceased to be regarded, then we are lost indeed." (Signed by)

JOHN W. FORNEY, Chairman.

Gideon G. Westcott,	James F. Johnson,
George Plitt,	Alfred Gilmore,
Wm. Rice,	N. B. Browne,
George Williams,	Thomas S. Fernon,
Emanuel Street,	Wm. O. Kline,
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Thomas Bower,	J. S. Miller.

Such were the sentiments, such the opinion, such the prediction of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in '56. The danger to the Union, of which they then solemnly warned the people—the election of a sectional candidate—has since taken place, and its fearful consequences are upon the country. Verily, is it not time for the people to awake to the magnitude of the dangers that surround them, and to plant themselves at once firmly and fearlessly upon the doctrines of conciliation, compromise, and peace between the two sections, as the only salvation of the country?

COMPROMISE.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer:

Can you inform me whether it is true that Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs were ever willing to compromise our national difficulties after Mr. Lincoln's election, upon the basis of Mr. Crittenden's proposition, and whether they ever expressed such an opinion in Congress? I have heard it repeatedly asserted, but have seen no evidence in support of it?

CITIZEN.

To which the Editor responds:

In reply to our correspondent, we refer him to the following extract from a speech made by Senator Douglas in the United States Senate on the 2d of March last, which speech was duly published in the Congressional Globe. Mr. Douglas said:

I *can confirm* the Senator's declaration, that *Senator Davis*, of Mississippi, himself, when on the Committee of Thirteen, was ready at all times to compromise on the Crittenden Proposition. I will go further, and say that *Mr. Toombs* was also.

No Senator present expressed any doubt of the accuracy of Mr. Douglas's statement.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Ripley, Ordnance Department, has received the brevet of Brigadier General in the United States Army.

FAST AND LOOSE.

At the commencement of the present extra session of Congress, the House resolved that it would only consider bills and resolutions concerning military and naval appropriations for Government, and the financial affairs connected therewith. The very next day after the adoption of this resolution, Mr. Lovejoy introduced his resolution declaring that it is no part of the duty of soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves, and it was entertained by the Speaker and passed by a majority of the house right in the face of the rule adopted the previous day. The resolution of itself asserts a correct principle. There is no doubt that the army was not sent into Virginia to execute the fugitive slave law. But its passage was wholly unnecessary, and calculated only to make mischief by conveying false impressions as to the purposes of the war. Its mover is notorious as an Abolition agitator, who intended to breed trouble, and who desired to go a step further by declaring slavery abolished in all the seceded States.

With the view, perhaps, of counteracting the evil influences of Lovejoy's resolution, Mr. Allen, of Ohio, asked leave to offer the following to the house on Monday last:

Resolved, That whenever the States now in rebellion against the General Government shall cease their rebellion and become loyal to the Union, it is the duty of the Government to suspend prosecuting the war.

Resolved, That it is no part of the object of the present war against the rebellious States to interfere with the institution of slavery.

—Of course, the reader will exclaim, the Speaker did not venture to declare these resolutions out of order after entertaining Lovejoy's resolution! But he did do that very thing.—He gave the rule a very liberal construction when it was necessary to admit the resolution denying the obligation of the army to return fugitive slaves, and a very strict and narrow construction when it was necessary to exclude the resolution affirming that it is no part of the object of the present war to interfere with the institution of slavery. Why this discrimination? If Lovejoy's resolution was in order, under the rule adopted for the government of the House, so was this resolution offered by Mr. Allen. But the fact is, Mr. Speaker Grow allowed his prejudices to warp his judgment.—He wanted the first resolution passed, and he did not want a vote taken on the second, because it would have placed some of his Republican friends under the disagreeable necessity of toeing the mark, and putting themselves on the record for or against interference with the institution of slavery.

We believe that Mr. Allen's resolution expresses the determination of three-fourths of the people with reference to this war—that it is a war against rebellion, and not against slavery. Its passage would have put the contest in its true light, and disabused the minds of many loyally inclined Southern men with reference to the intentions of the Government. And particularly was its adoption expedient and proper after the indiscreet passage of Lovejoy's resolution. The House by its action, has placed itself before the country in the attitude of discouraging the return of fugitive slaves, while by implication it is not prepared to say that the object of the present war shall not be interference with slavery.

This is no time for equivocation. The object of the Government should be so clearly and distinctly declared that loyal men can make no mistake, and the disloyal be afforded no ground for fomenting and spreading the spirit of rebellion. Those who urge the liberation of slaves and the confiscation of property not only mistake the temper of the North, but are actually laboring to destroy the last vestige of loyalty in the South.—*Putriot & Union.*

Curious Freaks of an Escaped Lunatic.—The Philadelphia *North American* says:

"Roaming at large among the fastnesses of the banks of the Wissahickon is a white man, who eight days ago made his escape from the insane asylum at Roxborough. The unfortunate lunatic was fearfully violent and unmanageable when in custody. He was seen yesterday seated on a cliff overhanging the stream, in a state of entire nudity, indulging in uncouth gambols. He has been seen several times since his escape, always naked, and always armed with a large club. He is said to make his way with ease through the underbush of the Wissahickon hills, and to be able to run almost with the speed of the deer. To escape from a citizen who the other day chased him he leaped a five barred fence at a hand spring. He is a very powerful fellow, as well as a nimble one. Upon what he has subsisted for the past eight days is more than we can say. The police will endeavor to-day to capture him. The citizens generally in those parts are impressed with the opinion that if captured he must first be disabled. The police hope otherwise, and will endeavor to accomplish it. The maniac when last seen was bathing in the placid waters of the Schuylkill, but a moment afterwards, perched upon the top of a high cliff, he bid defiance to all approach. The police now intend to try their hands.

☞In the new Virginia Legislature, on Wednesday of last week, Mr. Nance, of Harrison county, offered the following resolution in the House:

Whereas, One Owen Lovejoy, a member from Illinois, has offered a resolution in the House of Represetatives, having for its object the repeal of the fugitive slave law; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to vote against said resolution, or any other of a like object.

This is right. The movement of Lovejoy should be condemned by every patriot in the land.

CURTIN'S MAL-ADMINISTRATION—HOW A REPUBLICAN EDITOR TALKS.

H. A. Purviance, one of the Editors of the *Reporter and Tribune*, of Washington, Pa., in a letter to his paper, talks bitterly of Curtin's infamous Administration, thus:

The treatment of the Pennsylvania volunteers by the State government, has been the subject of general and deserved complaint. I notice the Reporter with characteristic forbearance and good nature, has been disposed to apologise for the delinquencies of Gov. Curtin. I have been the Governor's political and personal friend, but I cannot and should not, overlook the gross mismanagement, not to use a harsher word, which is constantly being exhibited in the fitting out, quartering, provisioning, &c., of the volunteer forces of Pennsylvania. Since I have been here, I have seen whole regiments of Ohio, New York, Michigan and Rhode Island troops, and in every instance, the superiority of their uniforms and equipments over those of Pennsylvania, was so marked as to challenge the attention even of the citizens here. Their uniforms were made of superior cloth: their knapsacks of leather, neatly finished, their blankets were of superior size and quality, and everything about them betokened a wise, generous and active superintending care. They were all noble looking fellows, proud of their elegant trappings, and grateful, doubtless, for the vigilant and honest patriotism that watched over them in their career of glory, peril and duty. I turned from them with humiliation to our own—equally worthy and deserving volunteers. I found them clad in coarse Kentucky jean blouses, and rotten cassinet pants, neither of which garments were lined or half sewed together. The whole suit might be bought in the country stores of Green county, for from $4 to $4,50. It cost the government $10! Who pocketed the enormous profits? Our clumsy and unsightly knapsacks are made of the coarsest muslin water-proofed with offensive pitch or coal tar. Our haversacks are made of the same material, and a loaf of bread after being stored in one for an hour, smells like a pine forest of North Carolina. There has been a grand swindle some place, and upon Governor Curtin the blame must fall. It is possible that there is no complicity between him and the contractors, but it is his bounden duty to see that none but honest men are employed in the service of the government, and sternly to punish rascality whenever and wherever it makes its appearance in the public service. It is, above all things, his duty to keep important military contracts, upon the faithful execution of which depend the comfort and efficiency of thousands of patriotic and self-sacrificing citizens, clean from the corrupt fingers of political speculators. A few such men might worm themselves into the confidence of the most upright Governor; but the dishonesty of which I complain is all pervading. Every department is befouled. Our clothing and equipments are rude and worthless; our provisions are scant and stale. Our quarters are comfortable or otherwise, just as it chances. Accident is the only agency that befriends us. Even in the matter of transportation, we are neglected. The troops of other States are carried in handsome passenger cars: we are herded like cattle in freight trains.

Libel Suit.—*Bill Found.*—In the case of Henry Black against Prizer and Darlington, publishers of the Bucks County *Intelligencer*, charging them with libel, in publishing in their paper on the 23d of April last, that Black was a secessionist and had been roughly handled for defending secessionism, a true bill was found on Tuesday last. The trial will take place on Tuesday next, the 9th inst., in the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, before Judge Thompson. Thomas Ross and Lewis C. Cassidy are employed by the prosecution. The defence have retained Geo. Lear, Mahlon Yardley, Lewis B. Thompson and Edward M. Paxon.—*Reading Gazette.*

And a *true verdict* was found against the slanderers, too. Served them right, and if a few more Abolition scribblers were served the same way, the people would say amen. We have put up with their slanders and their impudence long enough, and it is time they should be severely rebuked. This same Bucks County *Intelligencer* is one of the meanest, most impudent and impertinent abolition papers published in Pennsylvania, and is edited by a couple of tory federalists, who are continually threatening their Democratic neighbors, charging them with "secessionism," &c. We have no great opinion of libel suits, but shall rejoice if the pair of worthies are well punished for their insolence.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

Moral Influence.—Away up among the Alleghanies there is a spring so small that a single ox in a summer's day could drink it dry. It steals its unobtrusive way among the hills, till it spreads out into the beautiful Ohio.—Thence it stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its bank more than a hundred villages and cities, and many thousand cultivated farms; and bearing on its bosom more than a thousand steamboats. Then joining the Mississippi, it stretches away some twelve hundred miles more till it falls into the great emblem of eternity. It was one of the tributaries of the ocean, which obedient only to God, shall roll and roar till the angel with one foot on the sea and the other on the land, shall lift up his hand to heaven and swear that time shall be no longer.

So with moral influence. It is a rill—a rivulet—a river—an ocean boundless and fathomless as eternity.

☞If you and your sweetheart vote upon the marriage question, you for it, and she against it, don't flatter yourself as to its being a *tie*.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

SCHOOL ETHICS FOR PARENT AND CHILD.

No. 6.

Parents should prepare their children for School. Correctly conducted Normal Schools and Colleges have their preparatory department. The common school also should have its preparatory department, and this department should be wholly distinct from the institution itself and in the family circle. The first instructions should be from the lips of the mother. She possesses the strongest and most lasting affections of the child, and hence, is the one most likely to succeed in the attempt to instil correct principles. Did the mothers in our country understand and appreciate the difficulty experienced by the teacher in conveying first instructions to the untrained child, we would hope to see them make the endeavor to impart those instructions themselves. Parents can do much toward imparting the first principles of an education to their children. There are numerous facts which the parent may present to the child, and which will be much more interesting to him than all he can learn in a crowded school-room in months.

It is necessary that the parents prepare their children for school, not only that the teacher may be relieved of many difficulties that otherwise will be met with, but in order that the child may have justice done to it when it is sent to school. The teacher has not the amount of time necessary to be appropriated to the curiosity of a young child's mind, and, consequently, the school duties soon become a burthen to it.

Independent of the mental training that should be given preparatory to the child's entering school, it must also be trained morally. Too often children have contracted immoral habits from others, and it will be found exceedingly difficult to eradicate them. In many cases the parents are too indulgent. Scarcely any restrictions are placed on their children. They are frequently allowed to ramble at will among all the immoral society in the community.—The long winter evenings do not find them at a kind mother's knee receiving from her lips moral and religious instruction. This is all a mistake. So long as parents do not thus have a care for their children, they cannot expect them to meet that state of perfection that is to be desired. It is to be hoped that parents will take a livelier interest in what so closely concerns the welfare of their children.

KAPPA.

THE PRESIDENT'S GRAMMAR.

(From the Albany Argus.)

The State papers issuing from the officials of the Federal Government have been generally characterized by a style and diction corresponding to the elevation of thought and purpose that characterized them, and worthy of the high sources from which they emanated.

The Message of President Lincoln is so remarkable an exception that it is worth while to point out the grosser errors of the composition, if only to warn the youth of the country against the corrupting influence of such an example in such a place.

If these errors were attributable to the imperfections of the telegraphic rendering, it would be unjust to dwell upon them. But this is not the case, for the grossest of them are to be found in the semi-official copy in the *National Intelligencer*.

Throughout, the document is characterized by the verbiage of an attorney's book of forms—"in and to," "in and about," "then and thereby," "as herein before stated," this incumbent, &c." This slang, like the "hold, occupy and possess" of the Inaugural, indicates the style of the attorney rather than of the statesman.

The first sentence furnishes an instance of faulty grammar, such as runs through the whole:

Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution, *your attention* is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation.

Who has been convened? To use the language of the schools; how parse "having been convened;" with what noun does the participle agree? Strictly it means "your attention having been convened," &c., which is absurd. This same error runs through and deforms the whole paper. For example—

Finding this condition of things and *believing* it to be a duty, a choice of means became indispensable.

So viewing the issue, no choice was left.

Recurring to the action of the government *it* may be stated.

These measures were ventured *in trusting* then as now, &c.

In these cases the participle stands alone—secedes as it were, and rushes into unsupported revolution.

What shall be said of such sentences as these?—

A disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the Government. Accumulations of the public revenue, lying *within them*, had been seized for the same object.

Muskets somehow finding their way South, and public revenue lying within them! For Heaven's sake, withdraw the charge and pocket the proceeds.

What does this mean?—

Everything was forborne, without which it was believed possible to keep the Government on foot.

And does not this sentence reverse the intended meaning of the writer?—

Their memoranda on the subject *were made inclosures* of Major Anderson's letter.

Were not the memoranda inclosed in, instead of being made inclosures of, Major Anderson's letter?

The mixing of singular and plural in the following sentences is indefinable.

The sophism itself is, that any State may withdraw, &c., * * * *themselves* to be the judge.

The message winds up with the declaration, that the Executive "had no moral right to shrink," without saying from what. A man six feet four has always the right to shrink; and every well grown boy should shrink from such an exhibition of carelessness and ignorance as this message exhibits. The President says that there is hardly a regiment in the service of the Union from which a President, or Cabinet might not be selected competent to administer the Government. Why did he not call upon one of these men to correct his composition.

PETTY PARTIZAN DESPOTISM.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript* says that when the present Republican Postmaster of that city entered upon his duties, there was in the employ of that department an old man, whose three sons were in the service of their country. The families of these three chivalrous spirits were placed under the care of the old man, who, from his meagre earnings, was to support them until their husbands or fathers came back from the good fight in behalf of our nationality and the works of our glorious ancestors.

Since then the sons have done good service for the Union. Since then they have trod "the sacred soil" of the Old Dominion, and borne the flag of the republic in triumph over the foe. Since then, Democrats as they were and are—leaving their wives and little children at home, without a father's or husband's care—they have won a niche in every true man's memory and the title of heroic men.

We will not dwell upon their deeds. At Hagerstown these three sons did a noble part At Falling Waters, weeks and weeks ago, they were foremost in the scout, and led as many traitors back to the quarters of their General. At Williamsport they won a high renown. And, at Porterfield's farm, only a day or so ago, these three sons of the old man of sixty here in Philadelphia, were foremost in the fight, and drove the rebel foe dismayed before them.

And what is their reward? The old man of sixty years, who was left to feed and care for their wives, who watched their going, and who await their coming, with tearful and anxious eyes, are without means of sustenance, and a paltry partizan, without the pluck, the patriotism, or the power to fight the battles of his country, now fills the old man's place.

"There is no party, now," is a patent cry in times as perilous as these. "There is no party, now," is common to the herd who stay at home while true men fight their battles. But the fact, concerning the old men and his three sons, gives the lie to all this pretence, and stamps the authors of this deed with the brand of the hypocrite, the scoundrel and the liar.

Of course, there can be no hope that the *patriot*, who fills the old man's place, will yield the position for one day in seven. There are men who skulk from their country's foe to fill their country's offices, and with whom a mercenary gain overshadows every ennobling atribute. To such men it were vain to appeal. But, to use the expression of one of these gallant sons, whose letter we yesterday received from Martinsburg, "It is——hard that while we are fighting the battles of our country our families should starve!"

And so we think. Does Abraham Lincoln think so, too?

The Little Corporal.—The Prince Imperial of France, five years old, has been promoted to the rank of corporal of the eighth squad of the first battallion of the first regiment of Grenadiers. He is inscribed in the regimental list as Eugene Louis Jean Joseph Napoleon. The little prince, it seems, is allowed to perform his regimental duties by deputy. The deputy, one Corporal Mugaritz, deserted a few days ago, with some of the regimental money in his possession, and has since been apprehended and sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labor.

☞A gentleman, while in church, intending to scratch his head, in a mental absence reached over into another pew and scratched the head of an old maid. He discovered his mistake when she sued him for a breach of promise of marriage.

☞Kind words will never die.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY: : : : : : : JULY 26, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS!

For the Union, the Constitution and the Laws

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

GEN. JAMES BURNS,

JUNIATA.

TREASURER,

MAJ. A. J. SANSOM,

BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,

PHILIP SHOEMAKER,

COLERAIN.

AUDITOR,

DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,

SNAKE SPRING.

NEW VOLUME!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

A new volume of the Bedford Gazette, will begin on the 2d of August next. All of our present subscribers who will pay by that time, or by next Court, will get the paper for $1,50. This rule will be strictly observed. ☞All persons who are in arrears, are respectfully requested to *pay up*, as we need money. This request is not intended for those who pay regularly, but for those who allow their accounts to run too long. All Administrators and Executors owing us for a longer time than three months, for estate printing, are expected to call and settle by next Court.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Democratic County Committee, will be held at the office of W. P. Schell, in Bedford, on WEDNESDAY, THE 14th DAY OF AUGUST, NEXT, to supply a vacancy on the Democratic County Ticket, occasioned by the declination of Mr. Henry Wertz, the nominee for Poor Director. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

JOHN S. SCHELL,
Schellsburg, July 23d, '61. Chairman.

A Plain Question.

The Bedford *Inquirer* makes it a point to censure and denounce every man who does not subscribe to all the doctrines set forth in President Lincoln's Message, or who is unwilling to endorse the President's undisguised and undisputed infraction of the Constitution. Now, we would ask the *Inquirer* man a single plain question, to which we demand a direct, unequivocal and straight-forward answer. *Should Congress, or the Administration, introduce into the programme of this unfortunate war, the feature of Abolitionism, or should the war take the shape of a contest for the abolition of slavery in the Slave States, are you in favor of continuing the struggle?* Let us have an answer to this—a fair, frank, unevasive answer, and no dodging.

GENEROUS.—Congress has appropriated *one hundred millions of dollars* and one hundred thousand men *more* than the President asked in his Message. The President, from his intercourse with Gen. Scott and from the advice of the War Department, would certainly be better informed in regard to the necessities of the war than any body else, Congress included.—Nor is it to be supposed that he would refrain from placing his estimate of the men and money required for the prosecution of the war at the highest reasonable figure. Yet Congress discards his estimates, and counts its excesses over them by the *hundred thousand* and the *hundred million*. Innocent and unsophisticated people will inquire the reason of these extravagant excesses. If they wait a little while, they will see the reason walking about Bedford Springs, Saratoga and other fashionable haunts, in the shape of millionaire army contractors and peculators of the public funds. But "who is to pay the piper?"

THE TENTH REGIMENT, P. R. C., AT HOPEWELL.—On Friday last the report was current here that the Tenth Regiment of the Reserve Corps, Col. McCalmont commanding, had arrived at Hopewell, and would march through this place to Cumberland. On Saturday morning, in company with a friend, we paid a visit to Hopewell and found the Regiment encamped there, its order to march to Cumberland having been countermanded when about four miles on this side of Hopewell. Company A of this Regiment, is the Somerset Infantry, Capt. Cummins, among whom we found many old and valued friends. It is the best company in the Regiment. Messrs. O. H. Gaither and Edwin Koontz, formerly of this place, are members of this company.—The Tenth Regiment, we believe, is now ordered to Hagerstown.

FIRE AT HOPEWELL.—The stable of Mr. Richard Langdon, at Hopewell, was burned to the ground on Saturday night last. Two horses belonging to Mr. Samuel Barnhart, of this place, were burnt to death. Mr. Barnhart estimates his loss at $400. A valuable horse belonging to Mr. John Beeler, of Bedford tp., was also so badly burned that it was found necessary to shoot him. Gears, harness, hay, &c., were also destroyed. It is not known how the fire originated.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of this body since our last, are of little importance, except so far as they tend to drive the nation still further into the vortex of Disunion and Civil War. The members were so busily engaged in getting in the way of our troops at Manassas, that they could not attend to much of their own business for a week past.

GLOOMY TIDINGS.—The receipt of the news of the melancholy defeat of the Federal army near Manassas Junction, cast a profound gloom over our community. The dreadful carnage and loss of life, the death of some of the best men in the country and the sad reverse to our arms, are enough to make one shudder at the prospect before us.

☞The "Captain of the Twenty," who is made the exceedingly unfortunate subject of a most withering and trenchant satire from the pen of a sneaking occasional contributor to the *Inquirer*, begs leave to say that he still survives, and that he and his company, whenever they think fit to enlist for the war, will put down their names in good earnest and not take them off the roll when the Company is about to march. Moreover, if they had had any desire that this war "should come during their lives," they would long since have gone out to fight, and never could have eased their consciences with the position of a buzzard-like camp-follower, or of Quartermaster, or wagon-boss in a country village.

Who is guilty of the lie, Gazette, in regard to the expression that we should have made use of in reference to old John Brown? Is it you Meyers, or the retailers of private conversation, S. Davis and W. Hartley? The lie is between you trio and we would as soon believe one guilty as the other. Come Meyers, which one is it?—*Bedford Inquirer.*

The above beautifully conceived and elegantly worded interrogatory has been a standing editorial in the organ of the treason-smellers for three, or four weeks. What does the booby want? Major Davis and W. Hartley substantiated our charge against him and will do it again, for it is the truth. So will others. Does he want an affidavit? We hope he will continue to keep the above pet editorial in this paper at least six weeks longer.

DECLINATION.

JOHN S. SCHELL, ESQ.,
Chairman Democratic Co. Com.

DEAR SIR:

Having been informed that the late Democratic County Convention placed me upon the ticket as a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor, I beg leave respectfully to decline the nomination, thus flatteringly tendered. Having some intention of going to the West, and being averse to holding office of any kind, I feel constrained to adopt this course.—Hoping that the Democratic County Committee will select some good man and sound Democrat in my stead, and with my best wishes for the success of our ticket, I remain,

Yours Truly,

Cumberland Valley, July 13th, 1861. } HENRY WERTZ.

LETTER FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Va., July 13th, 1861.

Dear Friend:

Your anxiously expected letter is at last received. I was glad to learn that your family and large circle of relatives are all well and prospering. Things are gloomy and dull here now. Business is almost totally suspended and an atmosphere of sorrow and despair seems to overhang this once thriving, flourishing country. Our new State Government moves on very quietly. The office-holders under it are the leading politicians of this portion of Virginia, and whilst none of them are men of great ability, they seem to get along as well as Governors and their Secretaries usually do. Our taxes, however, will soon be very heavy, as the machinery of our Government is just as cumbrous and needs just as much pecuniary lubrication as that of your own, or any large State. However, we are perfectly willing that our taxes shall be heavy, nay, that they shall exhaust our all, if the establishment of our new Government will aid in the restoration of our once glorious but now broken Union.

You ask me in your letter, whether the reports in your newspapers, of the unanimity of the people in this region on the great questions now agitating the country, are correct. I can assure you that the friends of the Union are in a great majority here. Still there are divisions among us, which I fear will end in trouble, if not disaster. Before the election of Mr. Lincoln there was not a Secessionist in all North Western Virginia. Prior to the Proclamation of the President calling out 75,000 troops, no one openly proclaimed himself in favor of Secession, though some few Southern Rights men were suspected of entertaining hostile feelings toward the Government; but immediately after the issuing of the President's call, numbers of our best citizens and formerly the staunchest Union men, declared themselves adherents of the Southern Confederacy. The subsequent acts of the President and the action of Congress since the 4th inst., have only served to exasperate and embitter these men, whilst Republican newspapers received here encourage them in the belief that the Democrats of the North sympathize with them in their Secession theory, and practises. By the way, I saw a leading Secessionist have a well-worn copy of the "Bedford Inquirer," a few days ago, from which he read to a few listeners the statement that there were a considerable number of Secessionists in Bedford county. He chuckled over it considerably. I see however, that the "Gazette" denies this charge. The Republican editors may think that they are doing good by denouncing Democrats as Secessionists, but they certainly thereby give much aid and comfort to the real Secessionists in this part of Virginia.—The people here are divided into one fourth unconditional Union men, one half Union men opposed to military occupation, and the remainder in favor of Secession. But enough in regard to the "crisis."

[The remainder of this letter relates to private affairs and is therefore excluded.—*Ed. Gazette.*]

☞The *Inquirer* compares our article on the President's Message with one from the Chambersburg *Times*. Why don't it copy some of the *Times'* articles on Curtin?

For the Gazette.

LETTER FROM "LITTLE BERKS."

Cumberland Valley, July 18th, '61.

The last communication in the *Inquirer*, from the Valley, signed "Lucius," does not speak the sentiments of the people of Cumberland Valley, I know. Mr. Lucius is well known in this township and about as little thought of; so that his writing falsehoods for the apple-butter Disunion organ at Bedford, is taken here at its proper value. He says that in my other communication I did not tell wherein the North had violated the Constitution. I can tell him I did, but for the information of Mr. Lucius and other people as wilfully blind as himself, I will tell him again that the Constitution was made by white men for the benefit of white men, and not for the negro; that the Constitution gives equal rights to the people of the whole country, North as well as South, in the Territories as well as in the States; that the Constitution authorizes a Fugitive Slave Law, and that, therefore, the negro-anti-Fugitive Slave Law-Personal Liberty Bills of two-thirds of the Northern States, are open and palpable violations of the Constitution; that the Constitution says that "fugitives from service" shall be returned and not taken from their masters by mob violence, even to the killing of those in pursuit of them; that the Constitution requires the Federal Government to protect the people of the States against invasion, whether by John Bull, of England, or John Brown of Kansas. But it is folly to "cast pearls before swine," and so Mr. Lucius may read the remainder of the Constitution himself. Mr. Lucius contradicts my saying that the Republicans had given the runaway negroes money to carry them beyond the reach of their masters. He lays the blame on the Abolitionists. Are not Republicanism and Abolitionism synonymous? If not, how comes it that a majority of the Republicans in Congress, recommended the Helper Book, which counselled the Abolition of Slavery? Or how comes it that a majority of them in Congress voted, a few days ago, for the Abolitionist Lovejoy's resolution to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law? Mr. Lucius says that such communications as mine are intended to weaken the Union sentiment. It is false. I am nothing but a mere boy, one that might be thought incapable of being interested in the affairs of his country, but I can tell him that if I did not have the interests of the country more deeply at heart than the Black Republican rulers of our once happy land, I would hang myself on the nearest tree and will my carcass to the dogs, with Mr. Lucius as my Executor. I am at least as much interested in the welfare of my country as the man that bought his praise from the soldiers who went through here, with a gallon of rot-gut whiskey. I will also say to Mr. Lucius that when he accuses a certain Doctor of Physic and a certain little tavern-keeper, as he does in his communication, he accuses people that are about as respectable and patriotic as himself, if not a little more so, and also that he blames the wrong persons for being the authors of the communication to the *Gazette*, signed Young America. I am the author of that communication and I am ready to bear the responsibility.

OSBORNE G. McCOY.

REPUBLICAN PERFIDY.

On Wednesday of last week, the Republicans of the lower House in Congress revealed the [illegible] Lovejoy, a member from Illinois, an Abolitionist of the blackest hue, and of course a Republican, introduced a resolution declaring "it to be no part of a soldier's duty to aid in the arrest and return of Fugitive Slaves to their masters." This resolution was passed by a vote of 92 to 55. What utter abhorrence, must every Union loving man feel against such a proceeding as this, in our National Congress. The introduction at such a time as this, of that Heaven-cursed question of African slavery, deserves not only the just indignation of every lover of his country, but the author of such a measure, with those who sustained it, deserves to be driven from our National Councils. It is nothing more than a secret blow, directed by a cowardly enemy, against the carrying out of the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. It shows the true feeling of the radical Republican element, and also, that they still cling to their beloved dogma, the destruction of slavery in the South. Even supposing that the above resolution was in consonance with justice and might, the throwing this firebrand of contention at this time between the North and South, should be regarded with condemnation. Nothing could have a greater tendency to disaffect those citizens of the South who are now loyal than such a move as the above.—*Juniata True Democrat.*

What is the Senate Doing.

"After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned." Such is the invariable conclusion of the daily report of the Senate proceedings. What is done in these Executive sessions? Are they devoted quietly to the confirmation of the appointments of unqualified civilians—mere local politions—to the command of companies, regiments, brigades and divisions in the regular army? Is it under cover of such brief reports that the SANDERSONS, PETRIKENS, and others of that ilk, of Pennsylvania, and similar military incompetants in other States, are to be fastened upon the army during this war, and perhaps for life? The universal uprising of the people against this style of appointments should command respect from the Senate, and the people and the Press should make their voices heard once more, or, before they are aware of it, the whole list of objectionable men will be confirmed in these short "Executive sessions," that look so harmless in the congressional Reports.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

[From the Pittsburg Evening Chronicle.]

Below His Merited Rank.

"Let justice be done though the heavens should fall." If Major L. Taliaferro, at his present advanced period of life, after some forty-eight years of honorable service in war and peace, should now be so capable, honest, and efficient in the prompt discharge of his every official duty to his country, what must have been his action at an earlier period of his military life? In 1856, the late distinguished and lamented Major General Jessup endorsed him thus *officially*: "Major T. is not only capable, but is honest—we want honest men." There has been no more popular officer of the United States ever before stationed in this city with our citizens generally, and with all who have had occasion to consult him on business in his official capacity of Quartermaster. He is truly a patriot and a soldier, a citizen and a gentleman of the old school, with an enlarged Christian heart, one that never turns away from the needy. VERITAS.

Pittsburg, July 10th, 1861.

WAR NEWS.

Highly Important from Gen. McDowell's Column.

A BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN.

THE FEDERAL TROOPS REPULSED.

Thirty Men Killed and Forty Wounded.

The war news received yesterday is of stirring importance, and indicates that events of momentous concern will probably transpire in rapid succession. We published yesterday full accounts of the occupation of Fairfax Court House, Fairfax Station and Centreville, by the Federal troops, some of which subsequently advanced to Bull's Run, (within five miles of Manassas Junction,) where they had an engagement and were repulsed with several killed and wounded. The particulars of this engagement reached us yesterday, and shows it to have been more serious than at first supposed. The number killed is placed at 30, and the wounded at 40 on the side of the Federal troops. The loss of the Confederates is not ascertained. We We subjoin all the details that have reached us:

ENGAGEMENT AT BULL'S RUN.

The following reached us yesterday morning, through the "Associated Press."

ENGAGEMENT WITH MASKED BATTERIES—A SHARP CONFLICT—THE FEDERAL TROOPS RETIRE WITH A LOSS OF 30 KILLED AND 40 WOUNDED—ANOTHER FORCE SENT TO FLANK THE ENEMY.

CENTREVILLE, July 18.—The first engagement of any character in Eastern Virginia during this campaign took place at Bull's Run, four miles south of Centreville, this afternoon.

Gen. Tyler's division encamped last night a few miles east of Centreville and this morning proceeded towards that point. Centreville was passed in safety without opposition; and the troops turned from the Little River turnpike road to the Manassas road. On their way along this road information was received that a masked battery was on the left of the road ahead, and Col. Richardson, in command of the fourth brigade, was ordered to reconnoiter, while the remainder of the division remained in the vicinity of Centreville.

Col. Richardson accordingly proceeded with three companies of the Massachusetts First Regiment, being the "Kelsey County Fusileers" and "National Guards." They passed across an open ravine and again entered the road, which was densely surrounded by woods, when they were received by a raking fire from the left, killing a number of the advance.

They, however, gallantly sustained their position, and covered the retreat of a brass cannon of Sherman's battery, the horses having been completely disabled by the fire, until they were relieved by the Michigan Second and and New York Twelfth, when they fell back.—The Federal forces then took up a position on the top of a hill. Two rifled guns were planted in front, supported by Captain Brackett's company B, second cavalry, with a line of infantry, composed of the Michigan Second and New York Twelfth, some distance in the rear. A steady fire was kept up by both sides in this position.

The rebels had two batteries of eight pieces in position commanding the road. They served their guns well, except that they fired sometimes too high, but they were gallantly faced by our troops. They did not reply to our regular fire for half an hour, during which time they were receiving large reinforcements.

In the meantime Col. Richardson's brigade reconnoitred the woods. Whilst we were again thus advancing we were met with a raking fire. Our guns were quickly put in position, and poured grape and canister among the enemy until the supply was exhausted.

These guns were commanded by Capt. Ayres. Gen. Tyler commanded in person and acted gallantly. Capt. Ayres, of the Artillery, lost one man killed and three wounded, but several of his pieces were disabled. The New York 12th suffered next to the Massachusetts 1st.—Among the killed are Lieut. Smith, of company G, Massachusetts 1st; Edwin Field and Sargeant Forst, of the Boston Fusilleers.

Lieutenant Firm, of Brackett's cavalry, is among the wounded; also Oliver E. Simpson, of the Massachusetts First, and Chaplain Lancy, of the Connecticut. The total loss on our side is estimated at 30 killed and 40 wounded.

At half-past 4 o'clock Gen. Tyler ordered the troops to retire, it being necessary to relieve Captain Brackett's cavalry, which had done the most effective service. The day was exceedingly hot, and the horses thirsting for water, which could only be obtained at Centreville.

Only about one thousand of our forces was at any one time engaged, whilst the Confederate forces are estimated at four thousand. The loss of the enemy is not ascertained, but must have been considerable.

Colonel Wilcox's division, including the Zouaves, moves from Fairfax station to-night to flank the enemy, and the battery will undoubtedly be taken to-morrow. This battery is thought to be one of a line of batteries from Acotink creek to Manassas.

In addition to the killed mentioned above, as far as ascertained there were two privates of the 69th New York Regiment. Our troops did not retreat, but only retired to make a more effectual attack on the enemy's position.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

[The following letter, containing a graphic and thrilling detail of the battle of Bull's Run, we received last evening, from a special correspondent at Washington, who states the sources from which the information was derived. The official dispatches represent the number of killed greatly in disproportion to the means employed and in a battle of seven hours' duration; but as we have no appetite for this bloody war, it is quite enough for us. Other statements represent the carnage to have been fearful.]

WASHINGTON, July 19.

From the Hons. Wm. A. Richardson and John A. McClernand, of Illinois, together with John W. Noel of Missouri, (all members of the House,) who were eye-witnesses of the battle, and aided, in several instances, in bearing from the field members of the New York Twelfth, who were wounded within their sight, I gather the following account of the conflict:

The action commenced under the direction of Gen. Tyler, of Conn., at half-past 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, at Bull's Run, three miles from Centreville, between several companies of skirmishers attached to the Massachusetts First, and a masked battery, situated on a slight eminence—the skirmishers retreated rapidly, and were succeeded in the engagement by Sherman's Battery and two companies of regular cavalry, which, after continuing the contest for some time, were supported by the New York Twelfth, (volunteers for 3 years,) First Maine, Second Michigan, First Massachusetts, (3 years,) and a Wisconsin Regiment, when the battle was waged with great earnestness, continuing until 5 o'clock, when the Federal troops were driven back in great confusion, beyond the range of the Confederate batteries, where they bivouacked for the night.

During the conflict the Michigan, Maine and Wisconsin regiments held their ground with a fortitude which, in view of the exceedingly galling fire to which they were exposed, was most remarkable, but the New York Twelfth and the Massachusetts regiments retired in great disorder from the field, throwing away knapsacks and even their arms in their flight. A number of the members of the former regiment openly asserted that their confused retreat was the fault of their officers, who evinced a total lack of courage, and were the first to flee.

After the retreat had been commenced, Corcoran's New York Sixty-ninth (Irish) and Cameron's New York Seventy-ninth (Scotch) regiments were ordered up to the support, but arrived too late to take part in the action.

There were three batteries in all, the first to open fire, and the smallest was situated on the top of an eminence, and the second and most destructive in a ravine. The latter was totally concealed from view by brushwood, &c., and it was in attempting to take the first by assault that the Federal troops stumbled upon it. The battle occurred at a point in the declivity of the road, when it makes a turn forming an obtuse angle, and the third battery was so placed as to enfilade with its fire the approaches towards the Junction.

Much jealousy, it is stated by the same authority, existed between the regular officers and those of the volunteer corps, each appearing desirous of shifting to the other the responsibility of any movement not advised by themselves, and this jealousy, it is feared, will seriously affect the efficiency of the "grand army." Thus Gen. McDowell expressly states that the battle was not his own, but that of Gen. Tyler. The former officer said he would not advance further until he had thoroughly and carefully reconnoitered the position of the batteries, their capabilities, &c.; and the inference derived by my informant from his remarks is, that he deems his present force entirely insufficient to carry the opposition before him.

One of the gentlemen mentioned at the commencement of this account gives it as his opinion that Manassas Junction cannot be carried by 50,000 men in two months, and all agreed in saying that the force under Beauregard has been entirely underrated, numerically, and that their fighting qualities are superior. The cheers with which they rushed to the fight frequently rang above the din of the battle. Their numbers were not ascertained, but is estimated at upwards of 5,000 South Carolinians, under command of Gen. Bonham, of S. C. Their artillery was of the best kind; a shot from one of the batteries severed a bough from a tree full two miles distant, and but a few feet from where the vehicle of the Congressmen was standing. One ball fell directly in the midst of a group of Congressmen, among whom was Owen Lovejoy, but injured no one, the members scampering in different directions, sheltering behind trees, &c.

There were a number of rifle pits also in front of the batteries, from which much execution was done by expert riflemen.

The Congressmen were greatly impressed with the extent and magnitude of the earthworks, entrenchments, &c., erected by the Confederates from Alexandria to Centreville, and beyond; these were all of the most formidable and extensive character. It is thought by them that Manassas Junction is encircled by a chain of batteries, which can only be penetrated by severe fighting. All the entrenchments evidence consummate skill in their construction.—The entire column under Gen. McDowell fell back at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, a short distance from Centreville, where they encamped; they were joined during the evening by Heintzelman's command, and on the succeeding morning by that of Col. Burnside, all of which troops are now encamped there.

Early in the evening Gen. Schenck's brigade of Ohio troops were sent forward on the Hainesville road to flank the batteries, but no tidings had been heard of them up to 8 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, when the Congressmen left Gen McDowell's headquarters bringing with them his dispatches to the War Department.

These dispatches put the loss in killed at 5, but Mr. McClernand states that he himself saw more than that number killed. All of these gentlemen concur in the opinion that the *loss in killed will reach one hundred.* They account for the disparity between their statements and the official report, by the fact that the latter is made up altogether from the surgeon's returns, and many are killed who are seldom reported to the surgeons.

One remarkable fact, which commanded the especial attention of the Congressmen, was the absence from that part of Virginia which they traversed, of all the male population capable of bearing arms. They saw few inhabitants other than old women, very aged men, and children. The women seemed to regard them with abhorrence; to quote the language of one of the Congressmen, "Their eyes fairly flashing fire at the sight of the soldiers."

Gen. McDowell expressed no fears of any attack upon him by the Confederates, but seemed apprehensive that his Volunteers might by stumbling upon some masked batteries "precipitate" a general battle.

The excesses of the Federal volunteers are exciting general indignation among the officers. A member of Congress who rode through the smoking ruins this morning, states that the village of Germantown has been burnt to the ground, with the exception of one house, in which lay a sick man, who had been robbed, he was told, by an army surgeon of everything he possessed, down to a jack knife.

Gen. McDowell has issued orders for every man caught in the act of plundering to be shot. By his command a guard is to be stationed in front of the principal dwellings of every town the Federal troops may enter.

P. S.—The latest accounts from Gen. McDowell were received at 12 o'clock, and were those brought by Mr. McClernand, who asserts with positiveness that there had then been no further action at Bull's run, and that there is no probability of an action occurring within several days at least, unless Schenck's column shall stumble upon another masked battery.

☞There are flying rumors in regard to the loss of our troops at the late battle, placing it as high as 12,000 and as low as 500. Our own opinion is that it cannot be less than 5000, killed wounded and prisoners.

ANOTHER BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

CENTERVILLE, July 21, P. M.—A most severe and general battle was fought to-day at Bull's Run bridge. The conflict was most desperate and bloody, lasting over nine hours!

The programme of the battle, as stated in my first dispatch, was carried out until the troops met a succession of masked batteries, which were attacked with great vigor and bravery, and successively stormed and taken, with severe loss of life.

Our troops advanced as follows:—Col Richardson, who distinguished himself in the previous engagement with the batteries at Bull's Run proceeded on the left with four regiments of the 4th brigade, to hold the Federal battery stationed on the hill on the Warrenton road in the vicinity in which the last battle (the Bull's Run battle) was fought.

The flank movements were carried out as described in my first despatch.

Col. Schenck's and Col. Sherman's brigades of General Tyler's division advanced by the Warrenton road, while Col. Hentzleman's and Col. Hunter's divisions took the fork of the Warrenton road, to move between Bull's Run and Manassas Junctron.

Col. Key's brigade remained at Centerville as a reserve.

Information was received by Gen. Tyler's command of the existence of the enemy's battery commanding that road.

Our troops were then formed in battle array. The 2d New York and 2d Ohio on the left, the 3d Ohio and 2d Wisconsin, and 79th, 13th and 69th New York on the right. Colonel Miles, division formed in the rear. The first range gun fired by Sherman's battery at ten minutes of 7 o'clock this morning.

The rebels did not return his shot until an hour and a-half afterwards, when Col. Hunter's division came up and the battle became general.

Col. Hunter's movement to gain the rear of the enemy was almost a success. The enemy's position, was then opened upon by several of Carlisle's howitzers, followed by slight skirmishing.

The rebels rapidly received reinforcements from Manassas Junction after the attack was opened. The battle consisted in a succession of fires from masked batteries, which were opened. When one was silenced its place was taken by two, and thedaring charges of our infantry in unmasking them exhibited the most dauntless courage.

The 2d Ohio and the 2d New Cork militia were marched by flank through the woods by a new made road within a mile of the main road, when they came on a battery of eight guns, with four regiments flanked in the rear.

Our men were immediately ordered to lie down on either side of the road, in order to allow two pieces of artillery to pass through & attack the battery which then opened upon us and killed, on the third round, Lieut. Dempsey of company G. New York 2d, and Wm Maxwell, a drummer, and seriously wounded several others.

Our troops were kept in this position for fifteen or twenty minutes under a galling fire, not being able to exchange shots with the enemy, although within a stone's throw of their batteries. They succeeded in retiring in regular order with their battery.

The most gallant charge of the day was made by the New York 69th, 79th and 13th regiments, who rushed upon one of the batteries, firing as they proceeded with perfect *elang*, attacking it with bayonet point. Their yell of triumph seemed to carry all before them.

They found that the rebels had abandoned the battery as they approached, and had only succeeded in carrying off one gun. This success was acquired only after a severe loss of life, in which the 69th regiment suffered most severely, and it is reported that the Lieutenant Colonel was among the first killed.

Ellsworth's Zouaves also distinguished themselves by their spirited assault on the batteries at the point of the bayonet, but it is feared that their loss is immense.

Up to the hour of 3 P. M. it was generally understood that we had hemmed in the enemy entirely, and that they were gradually retreating; that Col. Hunter had driven them back in the rear, and that Col. Heintzelman's command was meeting with every success, and that it required but the reserve of Gen. Tyler's division to push on to Manassas Junction.

A Mississippi soldier was taken prisoner by private Hasbrooke, of the Wisconsin 2d regiment. He turned out to be Brigadier Quartermaster Prior, a cousin of Rodger A. Pryor. He was captured with his horse as he by accident rode within our lines. He discovered himself by remarking to Hasbrook:—"We are getting badly cut to pieces." "What regiment do you belong to!" asked Hasbrook. "The 19th Mississippi," was the answer. "Then you are my prisoner," said Hasbrooke.

From the statement of this prisoner it appears that our artillery has created great havoc among the rebels, of whom there is from thirty to forty thousand in the field under the command of Gen. Beauregard, while they have a reserve of 76,000 at the Junction.

He describes an officer most prominent in the fight distinguished from the rest by his white horse as Jeff Davis. He confirms the previous reports of a regiment of negro troops in the rebel forces. He says it is difficult to get them in proper discipline in battle array.

The position of the enemy extended in three lines, in the form of a triangle, the apex fronting the center of our columns. The area seems to have been filled with masked batteries.

[*Special Dispatch to the Philada. Evening News.*]

WASHINGTON, Sunday night, 10 o'clock.—*J. R. Flanigen, Esq.*—There has been a terrific battle at Bull's Run to-day. The loss on our side will reach six thousand. Our forces went in on the left of the enemy, and were doing good work, when the rebel cavalry made a dashing sortie, cutting our forces to pieces.

The Federal forces have retreated in great confusion to Centreville.

Col. Cameron, of the New York Highlanders, is among the killed.

The Federal forces around Washington have taken up the line of march to-night.

Yours respectfully, JOHN W. HINCKLE,
Washington, D. C.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

TERRIBLE DEFEAT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY.

SHERMAN'S, CARLISLE'S AND THE WEST POINT BATTERY TAKEN.

FLIGHT OF THE TROOPS.

IMMENSE LOSS OF LIFE.

[OFFICIAL DESPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 22d.—Our troops, after taking three batteries and gaining a great victory, were eventually repulsed, and commenced a retreat on Washington.

The retreat is in good order, with the rear well covered by a good column.

Our loss is from 2500 to 3000.

The fortifications around Washington are strongly reinforced by fresh troops.

LATER AND DISASTROUS DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—After the latest information was received from Centerville, at half past seven o'clock, last night, a series of events took place in the intensest degree disastrous.

Many confused statements are prevalent, but enough is known to warrant the statement that we have suffered in a degree which has cast a gloom over the remnant of the army and excited the deepest melancholy throughout Washington.

The carnage has been tremendously heavy on both sides, and on ours is represented as frightful.

We were advancing and taking the masked batteries gradually but surely, driving the enemy toward Manassas Junction, when the enemy *seemed* to be reinforced by Gen. Johnston and immediately commenced driving us back when a panic among our troops suddenly occurred and a complete stampede took place. It is thought that Gen. McDowell undertook to make a stand at or about Centerville, but the panic was so fearful that the whole army became demoralized, and it was impossible to check them either at Centerville or Fairfax Court House.

Gen. McDowell intended to retreat beyond Fairfax Court House. The retreat was kept up until the men reached their regular encampments, a portion of whom returned to them, but a still larger portion coming inside the entrenchments.

A large number of the troops, in their retreat fell on the wayside from exhaustion, and scattered along the entire route, all the way from Fairfax Court House.

The road from Bull Run to Centreville was strewed with knap-sacks, arms, etc.

Some of the troops deliberately threw away their guns and appurtenances, the better to facilitate their travel.

Gen. McDowell was in the rear at the retreat, exerting himself to rally his men, but with only partial effect. The latter part of the army, it is said, made their retreat in good order. He was completely exhausted, having slept but little for three nights. His orders on the field did not at all times reach those for whom they were intended.

It is supposed that the force sent against our troops consisted, according to a prisoner's statement, of about 30,000 men, including a large number of cavalry. He further says, that owing to the reinforcements from Richmond, Strasburg and other points, the enemy's effective force was 90,000.

According to the statement of the Fire Zouaves they have only about 200 men left from the slaughter. The 69th New York and other regiments have suffered frightfully in killed and wounded.

Sherman's, Carlisle's, and the West Point Batteries were taken by the enemy, and eight siege 32-pound rifled cannon, the latter being too cumbrous to remove. They were left two miles the other side of Centreville.

Such of the wounded as were brought to the Centreville Hospital were left there after having their wounds properly dressed.

The Surgeon in attendance there was Frank H. Hamilton.

The panic was so great that the attempt to rally them to a stand at Centreville was entirely in vain.

If a firm stand had been made there our troops could have been reinforced and much disaster prevented.

Gen. McDowell was thus foiled in his well-arranged plans.

It is supposed that all the provision trains belonging to the U. S. Government, were saved.

Some regimental wagons were overturned by accident or the wheels came off, and therefore had to be abandoned.

Large droves of cattle were saved by being driven back in advance of the retreat.

PIMPLES AND SKIN DISEASES — Are the results of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many young men and woman we see with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of soaps and washes of various kinds. This is very dangerous and should never be practised by persons desirous of health. Mothers who have children afflicted with sores and eruptions, should never dry them up by external applications, for in this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health for the child during its whole life time. There is no mother that likes to see her children afflicted with feeble health.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They cleanse the blood of all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by taste and refinement.

—MARRIED—

BOWEN—HOUSELL.—On the 30th, ult. by the Rev. Joseph Hannabery, Mr Alvy Bowen to Miss Mary Housell, both of Schellsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

BOWLES—HELTZELL.—On the 18th inst., by the Rev Samuel Yingling, Mr William Bowles to Miss Margret Heltzell, both of Bedford.

—DIED—

ALSIP.—On the 9th inst., Ross Horendon, son, of John and Mary Alsip, aged 2 years 7 months and 22 days.

STUCKEY.—On the 12th inst., Mrs. Mary Stuckey, wife of Mr. George Stuckey, aged 45 years, 9 months and 9 days.

She sleeps in Jesus, and God will bring her with him—Her friends need not sorrow as those which have no hope.

New Advertisements.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 30th day of April A. D. 1861, before the Judges of said Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Zacheus Luman, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, to wit: Ann, intermarried with David Dicken, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, Sarah Luman and John Luman, residing in Bedford County, Moses Luman and Benjamin Luman residing in Seneca county, Ohio, and Eliza, intermarried with William Gillam, residing in Bedford county, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, second day, of September, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, issued out of our said Court and to the of Sheriff said county directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1861.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Attest:
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
July, 26, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford on the 29th day of April 1861, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rachel McCune, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., to wit: John McCune, Samuel McCune, Rebecca Allaways, Margaret Igo, Hannah Berly, Nancy Ann Moore, and Sandford Miller, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford on the first Monday, second day of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the said Court, at Bedford the 6th day of May, A. D. 1861.

Attest: S. H. TATE, Prot.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
July 26 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, Agent and Attorney in fact, for the children and heirs of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer and Peter Shimer, late of Union township, Bedford county, dec'd., will sell at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, NEXT,

all that valuable tract of limestone land, late the mansion property of said Rebecca and Peter Shimer situate in said township, and containing 302 acres 148 perches.

This land lies on both sides of the road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg about fourteen miles from Bedford, and may be regarded as one of the best farms in the county, it adjoins David Gochenour, John Fickes, Michael Shaffer, Isaac Pressel, and others, and is susceptible of being divided into two good farms, for which purpose a survey has been made so as to have it so divided, if desired.—The land is of the best quality of limestone, and very productive; about one hundred and seventy acres are cleared and in cultivation, about 15 acres of which are meadow. There are two springs of fine water on it, one of which is at the house, with good fresh water flowing through a considerable portion of it. There is also a good Orchard upon it. The improvements are a two Story Log Dwelling House, and a tenant House, with a log barn and other outbuildings.

The attention of persons wishing to purchase a farm of the very best quality, is directed to this property, it presents inducements for a profitable investment in real Estate not often met with in this region of country. The location is healthy, public, convenient to mills, and in a good neighborhood.

Any one wishing to examine the land, will call on John Fickes, now residing on it, who will take pleasure in showing it. It is patented, and the title indisputable.

☞ The Terms are—One third of the purchase money in hand, on the 1st of April, next, when possession will be given, and the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest, to be secured by Judgments.

It will be sold in two parts or together, as may be most advantageous.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Agt. & Atty. in fact for the heirs.

July 26.-4t.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold on the premises, at the late residence of Archibald Findlay, dec'd., on SATURDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST, next, at 10 o'clock, the following described Real Estate, to wit: One certain tract of Land situate in Napier township, adjoining lands of Dr. Ealy, William Crisman, Wonders and others, containing fifty acres, more or less, with a small dwelling House and Stable thereon erected, considerable part of said Land cleared.

☞ Terms of Sale will be made known on day of Sale and attendance given by

GEORGE BECKLEY,
July 26, 1861. Administrator.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1,50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address

OSBORNE & DICKERSON, Principals,
July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa,

BRIGADE ORDERS.—

Brigade Inspector's office, Bedford, July 12th, '61.

Having been instructed by the Adjutant General to collect all arms in the County, to wit: Muskets, Rifles and Equipments, Captains of Companies, privates or citizens having any arms in their possession are hereby notified to hand them over, or send them to the undersigned, without delay. Persons failing to comply with this request, will be proceeded against according to law.

When the arms are remodeled, they will be properly distributed to organized companies in this County.

A. J. SANSOM,
Brigade Inspector, 1st Brigade, 10th Division.
July 12th., '61.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned residing in South Woodbury Township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement without delay.

GEORGE D. KAUFFMAN,
July 6, 1861 Administrator,

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises in Monroe Township, on

FRIDAY, 23d OF AUGUST NEXT,

all the following described valuable Real Estate in and adjoining the Town of Clearville. late the property of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., the undivided one third of a tract of land adjoining the Town of Clearville and land of Samuel Snively, containing about 13 acres, with a two story plank house, frame stable, and other out buildings thereon; ALSO, a tract of land adjoining the above and land of Wm. Grubb, all under fence and containing about 7 acres; ALSO, a lot of ground in the Town of Clearville, adjoining Wm. Robbins, Samuel Snively and others, with a frame wagon-shed thereon.

ALSO, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 24th AUGUST NEXT,

the following described Real Estate, to wit: a valuable Tavern-stand in the Borough of Bedford, known as the Union Hotel, being a large and commodious brick house, with convenient stabling and other convenient out-buildings, fronting on Pitt Street, adjoining lots of John Cessna, Esq., and Sam'l. & Wm. W. Shuck. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of the respective days, when the terms will be made known by

OLIVER HORTON,
Adm'r. of Jonathan Horton, dec'd.
July 12th, '61.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John McGriff, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township. All presons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them without delay.

ABNER WALKER, JR.,
July, 5, 1861. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Barnet, late of Middle Woodbury Township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID BARNET,
June 28th, 1861 Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hac's of Samuel Griffith Administrator of Elizabeth Griffith, dec'd., will meet the parties at his office in Bedford, on the 23d of July, 1861 at 10 O'clock, when all interested can attend. J. W. LINGENFELTER,
July 5, 1861 Auditor.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to tresspass upon my farm, for the purpose of hunting or fishing, or they will be dealt with according to law. This notice must be observed as I am determined to be protected agsinst such tresspassers.

Buffalo Run, July 5. HENRY KEISER.

WANTED! WANTED—

Four able-bodied men, with good horses, to complete the Bedford Dragoon Company. This company is intended for a home guard, and any psrsons wishing to join will please call at the Drug Store of

July 6th 61. H. C. REAMER.

FARM FOR SALE.—

The subscriber offers for sale his farm in Napier tp., near the borough of Schellsburg, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

more or less, with a log house (a good cellar under it) a good frame barn, well of excellent water, two apple orchards, and all kinds of fruit trees.

ALSO,

Two head of horses, horse-gears, and all his farming utensils, which will be sold with the farm, if desired

JOHN RININGER.

Schellsburg, June 28th. 6ts. *

HARVEST! HARVEST!!

Manny & Wood's Reaper and Mower, with the wonderful self Raking attachment *greatly improved* and warranted to work well. Also,

WOOD'S LITTLE MEADOW QUEEN MOWER,

which has but 194 lbs., draught, and warranted to cut lodged clover and all other grass—nearly all iron and steel, light, durable and cheap. Manny & Wood's machines, now beat the world, for small farms and all kinds of work, and as thousands are already sold for this season, all who want must order *immediately* as harvest is almost here. Also,

2 DOZ. "GREEN CASTLE GRAIN CRADLES,"

which is the lightest runing cradle known.

The largest and best assortment of Grain and Grass Scythes and "Sneds" ever brought to Bedford co., Harvest Implements of all kinds, and better quality than those kept at Dry goods' stores.-Prices to suit the times.

HARDWARE BY THE TON.

Wishing to continue in business and it being my interest to please the people by fair dealing and reasonable prices, I will allow no regular dealer to under sell me. Having lost enough by those who have carried off my property for their own use, under specious promises to pay, I am determined to trust none but men who are known in community as honest, reliable and prompt, making good their promises and scorning to use others' goods without endeavoring, at least, to render an equivalent.

"CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT TIME."

WM. HARTLEY.

May 31st, '61.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M., Principal,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics Natural sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres-in music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Summer Term will commence on Aug., 1 1861. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

W. W. BRIM,
Dec. 21, 1860. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Schreiner, late of Middle Woodberry tp., deceased, having this day been granted to the subscriber, residing in South Woodbury tp., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEX. HOLSINGER,
June 28th '61. * Adm'r.

LOST! LOST!

A NUMBER OF PROMISSORY

Notes and other papers which are of no use to any one but the subscriber.

Any person finding them and returning them to me, will be liberally rewarded for his trouble.

Saxton, Bedford co. JAMES L. PRINCE.
June 17, 1861

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

REDUCTION REDUCED.

The Best Piano Fortes, at the greatest reduction, ever made in price for cash,

IMPROVE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE, AND BUY THE BEST, FOR THE CASH AMOUNT OF MONEY.

You never again will get so large a discount for your cash.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable nequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to al climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes" he greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musicians in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT.."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.

WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe

KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compesitions.

"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the many artistes who speak in the highest terms of the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I tke much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel; while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voice, sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely met with their equal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especially to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, my improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use; some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.
Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $800 upwards.

All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions*, and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country, who have purchased our Pianos.

Address
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.

May 10th '61. 1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administraton, on the estate of John Bowers, Jr., late of Napier Township, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned all persons knowing themselves indeted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for set lement.

ISAIAH CONLEY,
July 19, 1861. Adm'r,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber residing in Union Township, on the Estate of Joseph P. Carver, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL WERTZ
June 28th, '61. Adm'r.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interestin account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Prepared indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

For sale by H. C. REAMER on Juliann Street, and Dr. B. F. Harry Pitt St., Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 11, 1860.-1y.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE
THE NEW REMEDY FOR
RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the

MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE

in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journal.

☞ It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and a wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
June 28, '61 1y. Philadelphia.

NEW GROCERY.—

CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Well, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Picnics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices. J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

FOR SALE.—

A gray mare warranted sound in every respect, and gentle; suitable either for farm or family use. Also, a family carriage and a set of harness. Inquire of

JOHN E. McGIRR.

Bedford, June 14th, '61.

STRAY MULES.—

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing near Centreville, on the 12th inst., two dark bay mules, 12 or 14 hands high, one male, the other female. The owner will prove property and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

June 28th.] JONATHAN HENDRICKSON.

D^R MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON.

AN APERIENT AND STOMACHIC PREPARATION of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice. to

The experience of thousands daily proves that preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impalerities of the blood, depression of vital energy, neand otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Init has tous in all maladies in which it has been tried, and proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mienstruation, Whites. Chlorosis, Liver Complaint Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fever Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of *General Debility*, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very sig nal instances of this kind are attested of femaesufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmul, anguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that onplication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion so ir and exercise for which the physician has at ame.

In *Nervous Affections* of all kinds, and for reason familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of Iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and over-heating: and gently regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In *Dyspepsia*, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases.

In unchecked *Diarrhœa*, even when advanced to Dystentery, confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects have been equall decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate *Incipient Consumption*, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in seveal very gratifying and interesting instances.

In *Scrofulous Tuberculosis*, this medicated iron has had far more the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well-known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In *Rheumatism*, both chronic and inflammatory, in the latter, however, more decidedly, it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In Intermittent Fevers it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whoe history of medicine, which exerts such prompt happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise. immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills price 50 cents per box, for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address, on receipt of the price.

All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R B. Locke & Co., General Agents,
20 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

July 20th, '60.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in the village of Clearville, Monroe township, in said County, on Saturday the 3d day of August next, a HOUSE & LOT of ground, late the property of Mrs. Hannah Horton, dec'd., situate on Main street in said village and bounded by said main on the East, an alley on the West, Isaac Grove's lot on on the North and lot of Nicholas Border street on the South.

The location of said property is a desirable one, making it worth the attention of any one wishing a comfortable home. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house and log Stable, with a well of good water at the door.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand, at the confirmation of the Sale, and the balance in two equal payments thereafter, without interest, to be secured by Judgments or Bonds and mortgage.

☞ Sale to commence at one o'clock.

DAVID EVANS,
June 21, 1861,-ts. Trustee.

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upward of *TWELVE HUNDRED* young men from *TWENTY-EIGHT* different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000.00 PER ANNUM,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 80 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Permanship, and a large engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH
Jan. 18, 1860. Pittsburg, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of Smith and & Langdon has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. The Books are now in the hands of Richard Langdon, for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm, will please call and settle their accounts, either by cash, or note, forthwith as the Books must be closed.

SMITH & LANGDON.
Hopewell, April 26th. 1861.-3m.

THE RAILROAD CAN'T BE MADE IF

PAYMENT IS NEGLECTED!

All those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up. The accounts are numerous and none large, and can be paid at once, and injure nobody. By attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion. So don't forget to call immediately.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
March 29.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,
Importers and Dealers in
Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburg, Penn'a.
April 5, '61.—1 yr.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

OFFICE JOHN A. STODDART, NO. 411 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying testimonials in favor of these

CELEBRATED AMERICA WATCHES,

A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the Massachusetts Mechanical Association, 1856. A Gold Medal was also awarded them by the American Institute at New York, in 1857. The Company also received the First Premium—a Gold Medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1858.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND RELIABILITY,

in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the watch from its very inception, rendering it, when finished

MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT,

in all proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches, in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

N. B.—We have just introduced a

NEW STYLE OF WATCH

elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calculated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable.

Letter from Paul Morphy, the Celebrated Chess Player.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

Mr. R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

Dear Sir:—The American Watch, No. 9240, presented me by the New York Chess Club, proved to be a most reliable and accurate time-keeper—almost unnecessarily so for ordinary purposes. It is now nearly five months since it came into my possession, and during that period its variation from standard time has been but a trifle more than half a minute. The following is a record of its performance. It was set June 3d correctly:

June 15, fast 4 seconds.		Aug. 15, fast 18 seconds.	
July 1, - 6	do	Sept. 1, - 23	do
" 15, - 10	do	" 15, - 28	do
Aug. 1, - 16	do	Oct. 1, - 32	do

I give you permission to make such use of this statement as you may think proper.

I am, with respect, yours truly,

PAUL MORPHY.

The following is from Mr. Porter, the well known Marine Chronometer and Watch Maker.

BOSTON, Sept. 28, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.

Dear Sir:—I have sold during the last year a considerable number of Watches of the Waltham manufacture, and am happy to say that all of them without exception, have fulfilled my guaranty, and have given satisfaction to the purchasers.

GEORGE E. PORTER.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, John G. Saxe, Vermont, N. P. Willis, N. Y., Hon. N. P. Banks, Massachusetts, A. L. Hamilton, Tennessee, James W. Simonton, Cal. Carlos D. Stuart, Long Island, Townsend Harris, Japan, Horace Greeley, Frank Leslie, Norman Wiard, Wis. Dr. J. Marion Sims, Charles Hammond, Phil'a., Prof. Bartlett, West Point, Dr. Ammi Brown, Boston, Lieut. Henry A. Wise, U. S. N., Col. W. J. Harden., U. S. A., S. Ireneus Prime, D. D. White Plains, Col. T. B. Thorpe.

C A U T I O N .

As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the Watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

These Watches are for sale by Jewelers generally, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

JOHN A. STODDART,

Number 411 Chestnut Street, above 4th St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 15, 1861.–6mo.

CIVIL WAR!

SHOEMAKER & Co. VS. THE WORLD!

The undersigned have just received a large lot of fresh

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Men's and Boy's wear, from the highest in price to the lowest, Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, of which their stock is particularly fine, Muslins, Linens, &c., &c. Also,

G R O C E R I E S

of every description, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices of all sorts, and everything generally kept in a grocery store. They have also a large assortment of cheap and excellent

Q U E E N S W A R E

which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—Thankful for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

May the 10th, '61.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

SPRING GOODS!

The Subscribers have received their supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call,

G R E A T B A R G A I N S.

All kinds of Country Produce received for goods.—Also, Cumberland Bank notes—and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

May 10th, '61.

NORTHERN LIGHT!!!

THE CHEAPEST!!!!

And best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil, perfectly pure, inodious and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at

H. C. REAMER'S.

Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

P I T T S B U R G H, P A.

HARRY SHETLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC MORNING PAPER.

"THE UNION."

With a view to meet a universally admitted want, the undersigned will issue on Monday, the 1st of July next, a Morning Penny Paper, to be called "THE UNION."

The great mission of the Democratic Party, which has ever stood as the bulwark of the UNION and the Champion of the CONSTITUTION, renders its entire unity and bold attitude in this hour of National peril a matter of vital concern. The pending struggle is not less for the maintenance of a United Country than for the Perpetuation of Democratic Principles, as expounded by JEFFERSON and JACKSON. The most momento s results hang upon the issue. Mere party questions are for the time by common consent adjourned. The past is dead, save in its lessons of experience.

The Democratic hosts have not shrunk from their full share in the responsibilities and dangers of the emergency. They have rallied with one accord around the standard of our common country. But the occasion imposes other duties. The Government will demand and receive the willing support of every patriot, in its efforts to vindicate the National honor and re-assert the National authority; but the Preservation of Constitutional Liberty rests more with the people than with Congresses and Cabinets. Vigilance and Unity are therefore specially requisite in the present juncture.

It is the purpose of the Proprietors to make "THE UNION," in every respect a first-class Journal.—The Democracy of the whole State feel the need of a bold and vigorous Metropolitan daily; and no effort will be spared to render THE UNION both popular and efficient as a newspaper. and as a fearless exponent of the great principles for which the Democratic party have ever contended, and which are now so unhappily imperilled.

The Proprietors have perfected such arrangements as will place the enterprise, from the beginning, upon a substantial business basis, with abundant means to make a Newspaper second in interest and ability to no other in the city · and while the paper will be fearlessly Democratic, it will sedulously avoid all faction, as the deadliest bane to party efficiency.

We look to the Democratic Masses for support, and shall labor to make THE UNION in every way worthy their confidence and liberal patronage, as a fresh, readable and fearless Journal.

TERMS:—Per Annum, Three Dollars. Orders should be addressed to

JO. SEVERNS & Co.

No. 130 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

June 21st, '61.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION,—

WHEREAS Eliza Colvin, late of Schellsburg Borough, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz: One tract of land on Chestnut Ridge in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John S. Statler, Charles W. Colvin and others, containing ten acres, leaving issue, and the children of issue, nine full heirs viz: Jane Schell, deceased, leaving issue Abraham C., Charlotte A., James H., Margaret, Martin and Edward Schell, the last two of whom are minors, who have for their guardian Robert M. Taylor, Esq, James, residing in Indiana, Abraham, Charlotte, and Martin, residing in Ohio, and the others in Bedford county; Charlotte intermarried with Martin Reyley, Eliza intermarried with Robert M. Taylor, Esq., Reuben Colvin, Wm. Colvin, Geo. M. Colvin, Chas. W. Colvin, Margaret intermarried with John M. Robison, and John E. Colvin, all residing in Bedford county,

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition, or Valuation, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 9th day of July next when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sh'ff.

June 14th, '61.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monnies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.–1y.

JACOB REED,

BEDFORD, PA.

Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *fro cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices nely will be asked, but on war terms, to wit CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Cramtzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins. Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies' Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shall not go away disappointed.

May 10th, '61.

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife Susan has left my bed and board without any just cause, all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring, or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. REUBEN GATES.

Bedford, June 17, 1861.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in South Woodberry tp., some time since, five head of sheeep, with the wool on, and two lambs, one of the lambs has a black spot on the back; two of them are rams, one with horns and three ewes, five old sheep have the left ear cropped and a piece cut of the right. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to Law. DANIEL BECHTEL.

Nobel's Mill, June 21, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

SHEPLAND WOOL, all colors at Dr. Harr's

KEROSENE OIL, the best [illegible]

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot whells and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 aliuvial soil. and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also. an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrisoe county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,

Jan. 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT, FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States. that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

Is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of Whiskers or a Mustache, in from three to six weeks: This article is the only one of the kiad used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair dark. and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers, or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it by mail (direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c., 24 William Street, N. Y.

March 8.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY, MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

This institution will commence its spring session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station. Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school are:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room ent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE or J. W. DICKERSON,

J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.

Oct. 12. 1860.

THE WAR COMMENCED!! TERRIBLE CONFLICT RAGING!!! THE HAMMER & ANVIL TRIUMPHANT!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's Hotel, where he is ready to do all work in his line, such as horse-shoeing, wagon making, &c., in the best style, and at prices to suit the times. He earnestly solicits a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in his line.

Call and hear the "music of the anvil" and give me a trial.

WILLIAM COOK.

April 19.

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE BETWEEN CAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, leaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrives in Bedford at 7 P. M, same day. Leaves

Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9 30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.

RATES OF FARE:—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $4.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fisher, Latrobe.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches, also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,— BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash ketties of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article,) oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞ PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and BILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING

MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

ULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

n the stand formerly *ecupie by Dr. F. C. Ream*

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, opposed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach and expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

BEDFORD HOTEL— AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,

Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

DOCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by

March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations in Dentistry in his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and Artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

AOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL, BNDERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections mad and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED-

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19,'60.]

J. E. McGIRR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21.'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence o Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞ Office three doors North of the "Inqu